

# The Hongkong Telegraph.

No. 244.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 4, 1882.

FIVE DOLLARS  
PER QUARTER.

## For Sale.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

### CHRISTMAS CARDS.

NOW ON VIEW.

(FOR THE XMAS. MAIL, LEAVING HONGKONG  
20TH NOVEMBER.)

### A VERY CHOICE ASSORTMENT

OF

CHRISTMAS, NEW YEAR,

AND

BIRTHDAY CARDS,

Selected in the Best Houses of  
LONDON AND NEW YORK.

In the most Lovely Shades and Tints, and for  
Design and Artistic Finish Unparalleled by  
any yet Shown.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

Hongkong, 30th October, 1882. [296]

## Insurances.

THE Undersigned have been appointed  
AGENTS to the NEW YORK BOARD  
OF UNDERWRITERS.

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & CO.  
Hongkong, 15th June, 1881.

RECORD OF AMERICAN AND FOREIGN  
SHIPPING.

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.  
Hongkong, 15th June, 1881. [457]

## NOTICE.

THE MAN ON INSURANCE COMPANY,  
LIMITED.

(CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED.....\$1,000,000.)

The above Company is prepared to accept  
MARINE RISKS at CURRENT RATES ON GOODS,  
&c. Policies granted to all Parts of the world  
payable at any of its Agencies.

WOO LIN YUEN

Secretary.

HEAD OFFICE,  
No. 2, QUEEN'S ROAD WEST.

Hongkong, 1st February, 1882. [81]

YANGTSE INSURANCE  
ASSOCIATION.

CAPITAL (Fully Paid-up).....Tls. 420,000.00  
PERMANENT RESERVE.....Tls. 230,000.00  
SPECIAL RESERVE FUND.....Tls. 290,553.95

TOTAL CAPITAL and  
Accumulations, 8th  
May, 1882.....Tls. 940,553.95

## DIRECTORS.

H. DE C. FORBES, Esq., Chairman.  
J. H. PINCKVOSS, Esq. Wm. MEYERINK, Esq.  
A. J. M. INVERARITY, Esq. G. H. WHEELER, Esq.

HEAD OFFICE—SHANGHAI.  
Messrs. RUSSELL & Co., Secretaries.

LONDON BRANCH.  
Messrs. BARING BROTHERS & Co.,  
Bankers.

RICHARD BLACKWELL, Esq., Agent,  
68 and 69, Cornhill, E.C.

POLICES granted on MARINE RISKS to all  
parts of the World.

Subject to a charge of 12 per cent. for Interest  
on Shareholders' Capital, all the PROFITS of the  
UNDERWRITING BUSINESS are annually  
distributed among all Contributors of Business (whether  
Shareholders or not) in proportion to the  
premium paid by them.

RUSSELL & Co.,

Agents.

Hongkong, 13th May, 1882. [53]

## GENERAL NOTICE.

THE ON TAI INSURANCE COMPANY,  
(LIMITED.)

CAPITAL TAELS 600,000, EQUAL \$333,333.33.  
RESERVE FUND.....\$70,858.27.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.  
LEE SIHO, Esq. LEE SAT LAU, Esq.  
LO YZOK MOON, Esq. CHU CHIK NUNG, Esq.

MANAGER.—HO AMEL.

MARINE RISKS on GOODS, &c., taken at  
CURRENT RATES to all parts of the world.

HEAD OFFICE, 8 & 9, PRAYA WEST.  
Hongkong, 1st September, 1882. [601]

## Intimations.

G. FALCONER & CO.

WATCH AND CHRONOMETER  
MANUFACTURERS

AND  
JEWELLERS.

NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS,  
CHARTS AND BOOKS.

No. 45, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL. [434]

INTERNATIONAL  
NOVELTY COMPANY.

KOOLANGSOO, AMOV, (CHINA)

IMPORTERS OF EUROPEAN

AND  
AMERICAN NOVELTIES.

EMILE PEANKUCHEN,  
Manager.

Amoy, 22nd August, 1882. [527]

## Auctions.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions  
from H.M. NAVAL STOREKEEPER to Sell  
by Public Auction, on

TUESDAY,

the 7th November, 1882, at NOON, at  
H.M. Naval Yard,

SUNDRY CONDEMNED STORES, &c.,  
comprising—

OLD IRON, INDIA RUBBER, CANVAS,  
RAGS, PAPER STUFF, DISCUTTS, CHOCO-  
LATE, IRON MEASURES, BLOCKS.

APPARATUS FOR CLEANING SHIP'S  
BOTTOM.

&c., &c. &c.

TERMS.—Cash.

J. M. ARMSTRONG,  
Government Auctioneer.

Hongkong, 27th October, 1882. [721]

## PUBLIC AUCTION.

VALUABLE PROPERTY,  
IN JERVOIS STREET & QUEEN'S ROAD  
CENTRAL.

THE Undersigned will Sell by Public Auction,  
on

WEDNESDAY,

the 15th day of November, 1882, at THREE P.M.,  
on the Premises—

BY ORDER OF THE MORTGAGEES.

1ST LOT.—ONE HOUSE in Jervois Street, No.  
68, and ONE HOUSE in Queen's Road  
Central, No. 201, measuring North 15 feet,  
South 17 feet, East 55 feet, West 64 feet or  
885 square feet. Yearly Crown Rent  
£2.16.2. Registered as INLAND LOT No.  
117, for 999 years from the 26th June, 1843.

2ND LOT.—ONE HOUSE in Jervois Street, No.  
70, and ONE HOUSE in Queen's Road  
Central, No. 203, measuring on the North  
15 feet, South 17 feet, East 64 feet, West 72  
feet. Yearly Crown Rent £3.3.6. Registered as  
INLAND LOT 174, for 999 years from the  
10th September, 1845.

3RD LOT.—ONE HOUSE in Jervois Street, No.  
72, and ONE HOUSE in Queen's Road  
Central, No. 205, measuring on the North  
15 feet, South 16 feet, East 62 feet,  
West 79 feet, or 1,100 square feet. Yearly  
Crown Rent £3.11.7, for 999 years from the  
26th June, 1843.

For Further Particulars and Conditions of Sale,  
apply to

J. M. GUEDES,  
Auctioneer.

Hongkong, 23rd October, 1882. [710]

## PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions  
from the MORTGAGEES to Sell by Public  
Auction, on

SATURDAY,

the 18th day of November, 1882, at THREE P.M.,  
ALL that PIECE or PARCEL of GROUND  
Registered in the Land Office as INLAND  
LOT No. 344, measuring on the North side  
54 feet, South and East 54 feet, North and  
East 66 feet, South and West 96 feet.  
Together with the 2 HOUSES known as  
Nos. 29 and 31 in Mosque Street.

For Particulars, apply to

J. M. GUEDES,  
Auctioneer.

Hongkong, 1st November, 1882. [725]

## Intimations.

### GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION.

THE Officer Administering the Government  
INVITES RESIDENTS OF HONGKONG  
who may be desirous of themselves into a  
NEW CORPS OF HONGKONG VOLUN-  
TEERS to send in their Names to the ACTING  
COLONIAL SECRETARY.

It is proposed that a CORPS of VOLUNTEER  
ARTILLERY should be formed to be commanded  
by an Officer of the Royal Artillery whose Ser-  
vices will, by permission of His Excellency the  
MAJOR GENERAL COMMANDING, be available  
for this purpose in the event of a sufficient num-  
ber of Names being enrolled.

Information respecting the assistance which  
Government is prepared to offer with the view  
of encouraging the formation of a NEW CORPS  
will be obtained on Application to the ACTING  
COLONIAL SECRETARY.

By Command,

FREDERICK STEWART,  
Acting Colonial Secretary.

Colonial Secretary's Office,  
Hongkong, 27th October, 1882. [716]

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF  
CANTON, LIMITED.

### NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

A SECOND INTERIM BONUS of Five  
per cent. upon CONTRIBUTIONS, and a  
SECOND DIVIDEND of THIRTY DOLLARS per  
Share for the year 1881, will be payable on  
SATURDAY, the 25th inst.

Warrants may be had on application at the  
Office of the Society on and after that date.

By Order of the Board,

DOUGLAS JONES,  
Acting Secretary.

Hongkong, 28th October, 1882. [719]

THE UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF  
CANTON, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRA-  
ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING  
of the UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF  
CANTON, LIMITED, will be held at the  
Society's Head Office, Hongkong, on SATUR-  
DAY, the 11th day of November, 1882, at 12  
O'CLOCK NOON, for the purpose of Confirming  
as Special Resolutions the Resolutions for the  
Amendment of the Society's Articles of Associa-  
tion passed at the EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL  
MEETING of the Society held on FRIDAY, the  
27th day of October, 1882.

By Order of the Board,

DOUGLAS JONES,  
Acting Secretary.

Hongkong, dated the 28th day of October, 1882.

### MR. A. HAHN'S

DANCING CLASSES.

HAVE BEEN OPENED

THURSDAY.

For Terms, &c., apply to

A. HAHN,  
No. 8, Beaconsfield Arcade.

Hongkong, 1st November, 1882. [722]

## Intimations.

THE CHEAPEST HOUSE IN THE EAST.

FOR BOOKS, STATIONERY, MUSIC AND MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS, FANCY GOODS,  
ARTISTS MATERIALS, &c., &c., &c.

W. BREWER.

No. 15, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

ALL the Newest Books in every Department of Literature. Every variety of Stationery,  
including Mercantile and Fancy Note and Letter Papers of every description;  
Visiting, Menu and Programme Cards in great variety.

Account Books, Ledgers, Cash Books, &c., &c., of European Manufacture.

All the Newest Music of the day by the most Popular Composers.

Sole Agents for Kirkman's celebrated Pianos, Concertinas, Accordions, and Antophones.

Every description of Fancy Goods and Smoker's Sundries.

A fine assortment of Christmas Cards and Mottoes. Lett's and Smith's Diaries for 1883.

Printing and Bookbinding in all their Branches.

Price Lists of Magazines and Newspapers may be had on application.

The Discount System will be introduced as far as practicable in the East, and 10 per cent. will be  
ALLOWED OFF ALL GOODS FOR CASH.

Hongkong, 19th October, 1882. [703]

## "NOVELTY STORE."

MARINE HOUSE, QUEEN'S ROAD.

TO Clear Old Stock, the following are offered for a short period at greatly reduced rates—

TWO SHILLING NOVELS

QUIDA, BESANT AND RICE, PAYN, COLLINS, &c.

FIFTY CENTS EACH.

T A U C H N I T Z NOVELS

THIRTY CENTS EACH.

F R E N C H NOVELS

BY EMINENT NOVELISTS,

BOUND VOLUMES OF ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS AND PUNCH FROM 1864 to 1878,  
AT VERY CHEAP PRICES.

S. MEYERS,  
Manager.

Hongkong, 9th October, 1882. [661]

## SAYLE & CO.'S SHOWROOMS.

WE HAVE PLEASURE IN ANNOUNCING A SPECIAL SHOW  
OF  
FANCY GOODS SUITABLE FOR PRESENTS, ON AND AFTER  
T O M O R R O W T U E S D A Y ,  
THE 24TH OCTOBER, 1882.

CLOCKS, DRESSING CASES, AND CABINETS.

WRITING DESKS AND BLOWERS.

INK STANDS AND BLOWERS.

ORNAMENTAL BRUSH BRACKETS.

ILLUMINATED ALBUMS.

WHATNOT ORNAMENTS.

CHRISTMAS CARDS, &c., &c.

ALSO ONE CASE OF TOYS.

The whole comprise one of the best selections ever shown in China and are marked at Prices which  
must command an early Sale.

## ALL NEW GOODS.

A LIBERAL DISCOUNT FOR CASH.

S A Y L E & C O .

VICTORIA EXCHANGE, HONGKONG.

Hongkong, 23rd October, 1882. [659]

## J. ULLMANN & CO.

42, QUEEN'S ROAD.

HAVE ALWAYS ON HAND A LARGE ASSORTMENT  
OF

GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES AND CHRONOMETERS, CLOCKS OF ALL KINDS,  
BAROMETERS, THERMOMETERS, ANEROIDS, SPECTACLES, EYE-GLASSES, &c.

BY THE BEST MAKERS, AND AT LOW PRICES.

GENTLEMEN'S PARISIAN MADE SHIRTS, SCARVES, AND COLLARS  
IN THE NEWEST STYLES.

F R E N C H B O O T S A N D S H O E S

OF BEST QUALITY.

MEERSCHAUM PIPES, CIGAR CASES AND HOLDERS,  
ALBUMS, INKSTANDS, POCKET-BOOKS.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF STATIONERY.

CROCKERY WARE, TEA AND COFFEE SETS,  
RIFLES, FOWLING PIECES, AND REVOLVERS.

A CHOICE SELECTION OF PINAUD'S BEST PERFUMERY.

&c., &c., &c.

Hongkong, 2nd October, 1882. [660]

## For Sale.

TO SPORTSMEN.

FOR SALE AT LESS THAN COST.

OWING TO OWNER LEAVING  
THE COLONY.

2 LIGHT RACING SADDLES complete.  
RACING WHIPS with Silver Mounts.

1 Set of CAPE HARNESS with Pole  
(Breast Plates).

1 Set of SINGLE HARNESS.

The above, which are ALL NEW, may be  
seen at the "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH"  
OFFICE and will be Sold a BARGAIN.

Hongkong, 2nd November, 1882. [726]

HONGKONG TIMBER YARD,  
WANCHAI.

OREGON PINE SPARS AND LUMBER.  
ALWAYS ON HAND.

L. MALLORY,  
Proprietor.

Hongkong, 24th June, 1881. [495]

C. L. THEVENIN.

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANT.

HONGKONG HOTEL BUILDINGS.

HAS FOR SALE.

A FINE ASSORTMENT OF WHITE AND RED  
BURGUNDIES

AT MODERATE PRICES.

A Capital MONTILLADO \$8.00 per dozen.

SHERRY at  
Assorted LIQUEURS of the best quality.

FRENCH BOOTS and SHOES, PER-  
FUMERY, &c., &c.

Hongkong, 2nd October, 1882. [664]

## For Sale.

FOR SALE.

THE American Steamer  
"INGEBORG,"

485 Tons Register, Classed 3/3 L. I. L. in Veritas,  
and Built at Gothenburg in 1873.

For Particulars, apply to

RUSSELL & Co.

Hongkong, 30th September, 1882. [656]

## FOR SALE.

THURSTON'S ENGLISH BILLIARD  
TABLE (full size) with CUES, RACKS,  
PYRAMID BALLS, and COMPLETE FITTINGS. A  
Reasonable Price will be taken.

Apply for Particulars to

A. B. C.

Office of Hongkong Telegraph.

Hongkong, 18th September, 1882. [637]

## FOR SALE.

G. H. MUMM & Co.'s CHAMPAGNE.

QUARTS.....\$22 per Case.

PINTS.....\$23 per Case.

Apply to

MELCHERS & Co.

Hongkong, 2nd March, 1882. [132]

J. AND R. TENNENT'S ALE AND  
PORTER.

DAVID CORSAR & SONS'

MERCHANT NAVY  
NAVY BOILED  
LONG FLAX  
CROWN

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.

Hongkong, 15th June, 1881. [455]

## Amusements.

THEATRE ROYAL.

BY KIND PERMISSION

OF  
LIEUTENANT-COLONEL HOUSON,  
THE AMATEUR DRAMATIC CORPS

OF  
"THE BUFFS,"

WILL GIVE

TWO PERFORMANCES,

ON

MONDAY AND TUESDAY EVENINGS,

THE 6TH AND 7TH NOVEMBER,

FOR THE BENEFIT OF  
THE WIDOW AND CHILDREN

of the late Mr. Boyd, Head Commissariat Clerk.

The Performance on TUESDAY, the 7th Nov.,  
will be under the Patronage of  
THEIR EXCELLENCIES THE ADMINISTRATOR  
AND

GENERAL SARGENT, C.B.

The Performance will commence with  
TOM TAYLOR'S CELEBRATED FARCE  
"A BLIGHTED BEING,"

AND  
CONCLUDE WITH H. J. BYRON'S WELL  
KNOWN BURLESQUE  
"THE LADY OF LYONS."

The Music for the Burlesque has been arranged  
by Mr. H. QUINN, Bandmaster of  
"THE BUFFS," introducing all  
the popular airs of the day.

The Band of "THE BUFFS" will play between  
the pieces.

Doors



## Announcements.

GARDEN SEEDS.

SEASON 1882-3.

A. S. WATSON &amp; CO.

HAVE LATELY RECEIVED  
AND  
OPENED  
OUTTHEIR NEW SEASON'S  
SUPPLY OF  
VEGETABLE AND FLOWER SEEDS.

CATALOGUES SUPPLIED ON APPLICATION.

VEGETABLE PARCEL OF 50 PACKETS.

PRICE ..... \$7.50.

FLOWER PARCEL, PRICE ..... \$10.00.

FLOWER PARCEL HALF SIZE, PRICE..... \$5.00.

SINGLE PACKETS AT PRICES  
AS PER LIST.A. S. WATSON & Co.,  
HONGKONG DISPENSARY,  
HONGKONG.

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

It is requested that all communications relating to Subscriptions, Advertisements, &amp;c., be addressed to the "Manager, Hongkong Telegraph" and not to the Editor.

Letters on Editorial matters to be sent to "The Editor" and not to individual members of the staff.

Communications intended for publication must be accompanied by the name and address of the writers, not necessarily for publication; but as evidence of good faith.

Whilst the columns of the Hongkong Telegraph will always be open for the free discussion by correspondents of all questions affecting public interests, it must be distinctly understood that the Editor does not in any way hold himself responsible for opinions thus expressed.

## TO ADVERTISERS.

Advertisers are requested to forward all notices intended for insertion in that day's issue not later than THREE O'CLOCK so as not to retard the early publication of the paper.

## TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Arrangements have been made to publish The Hongkong Telegraph daily at 4 P.M. Subscribers in the central districts who do not receive their copies before FIVE O'CLOCK will oblige by at once communicating with the Manager.

## The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 4, 1882.

The "Egyptian Question" has been discussed in all its bearings by the press in every part of the world, and probably the keen interest taken by foreign journals in clearly explaining the actual situation, and suggesting so-called satisfactory solutions of what is undoubtedly a most intricate political problem, is easily understood when the important character of the vast interests at stake is calmly considered. It is universally admitted, even by those who hate us in their heart of hearts, that Great Britain's stake in Egypt towers above all others, rendering her supremacy along the line of the Suez Canal not merely expedient, but an absolute necessity. All may appear plain sailing at present; rebellion, or rather what was most erroneously styled rebellion by excited partisans, has been crushed; the victorious British have their iron grasp on the land of the Pharaohs, and their puppet the Khedive, guarded by British bayonets, is once again secure in Cairo. This, on the surface, is promising enough. But a final settlement of the Egyptian Question is practically as far off as ever; and there are such grave difficulties, such apparently insurmountable obstacles—in the shape of opposing interests—in the way, that the diplomatic negotiations now under weigh are naturally regarded with mixed feelings of interest and apprehension. An article on the subject in the August number of the *American Exporter*—written long before the collapse of Arabi's feeble and badly managed resistance, and dealing with the commercial aspect of the affair—places great Britain's necessities in the plainest possible light. This article, if the writer does at times exhibit a spirit of partiality which is easily understood, deals so practically with the question generally, but more especially as regards Great Britain's responsibilities, as to warrant its reproduction. A clearer statement of the immense stake we have in holding the gateway of the East has not appeared in print. After doubting whether the aspect of affairs in Egypt can be discussed from any other than a commercial standpoint, our contemporary proceeds to say that it is not necessary to go back to the crusades, and learnedly follows up the generations, step by step, with the Cross and the Crescent mingling in fanatical strife, to understand the outbreak in Egypt. Its cause is the Suez Canal, and its object the subjugation of the country, that England may hold the key to the Orient; and all the magnificent writing of British and French correspondents to excite the hostility of Christendom against the Mohammedan cannot raise the question above this—a wise and far-seeing policy far as

England is concerned—that Egypt is necessary to the continued supremacy of British commerce. As far as the pride of arms and the winning of new naval and military glory are concerned, England does not care a jot—the seas proclaim the one, and a thousand battle-fields proclaim the other. But neither her prestige nor her glory can keep her calico in India, nor her opium and calico in China, nor millions of artisans employed in her home industries, unless she holds the great avenues to the world's markets, and Egypt and the Suez Canal are worth more to her to-day than a million of soldiers and a fleet of iron-clads.

Give her Egypt, and she can afford to sacrifice a few English, Irish, Scotch and East Indian soldiers, and billions of pounds sterling. Indeed, she has too many men for her comfort, and the killing of many to win a commercial victory would be far more profitable than forcing them to emigrate to the United States, where they would be sure to swell the ranks of her great commercial rival; and as far as money is concerned, the more she spends the more she gets. She is the world's pursuer; and, like the free agent, spending other people's money is of no consequence.

During the past ten years England has imported merchandise to the value of \$1,801,563,000, or more than she has exported, and has imported gold and silver during the same period to the amount of \$75,000,000 more than she has exported. Thus, we see that the world has given her merchandise in ten years to an amount greater than twice the public debt of the United States, and instead of demanding money therefor, has actually paid her \$75,000,000 for receiving the merchandise. What, then, is money to a nation like this, which holds the key to the world's treasury? Nothing! What are men to her, either, when her statesmen announce that the kingdom must get rid of 5,000,000 of its subjects for the safety thereof? Nothing, absolutely nothing; but the Suez Canal is one of the principal arteries which supply blood to her commercial heart, and the closing of this artery would cause more disorganization of her system than the killing of many of her people.

The Suez Canal enriched England and France, yet England and France secured a mortgage upon Egypt for the money spent in Egypt's ruin. The slaves of the South were happy and prosperous in the old slave times, compared to the poor Egyptians under the taskmasters of the money-lenders of England and France, and they bore their servitude until even the debased human nature of these poor fellows could bear no more, and ARABI PASHA is but the voice and soul of Egypt, crying out and protesting against "foreign oppression."

We fully endorse the opinion of the *Indian Daily News* that there are very few people who will find fault with Admiral Seymour's reluctance to accept a peerage. For what could he have accepted the honour? For his services at Dulcigno?—for the bombardment of Alexandria?—or for the support he rendered the army? For the bombardment of Alexandria, followed as it was by lamentable excesses, he was not sufficiently strong to check,—how could he accept a reward equal to that which NELSON received for such a victory as the battle of Aboukir? His sailor's heart would think scorn of himself, and in the navy he would be regarded as a very miniature Nelson indeed. The very idea of offering Admiral Seymour a peerage under the circumstances betrays the weak fibre and sentimental nature of those who offered it. In the case of Sir GARNET WOLSELEY, the precedent is the other way. Although Goussier was only made a peer for the desperate fighting in the Punjab, and although Pictou fell at Waterloo without having earned a peerage, still General NAHIER was made Lord NAHIER of Magdala because the strength of Abyssinia withered at Argees as the strength of Egypt withered at Tel-el-Kebir. The collapse of Abyssinia and the collapse at Tel-el-Kebir are sufficiently alike to make one serve usefully as a precedent to the other; but neither event is of a character which would have won a peerage in the older days, or in the stubborn struggle of the great French war. Sir GARNET WOLSELEY has been wonderfully lucky, and that is all, perhaps, that need be said; and he may, perhaps, be considered to have won his peerage as much by his services at the War Office as in Egypt. And lastly, perhaps, he has been made a peer in accordance with the Irishman's definition of gratitude—in anticipation of victories to come. We may, perhaps, be disinclined to worship mere success, but we cannot see that the operations in Egypt were any great feat in war, and we are very certain that against any other enemy, including the Turks, the capture of Tel-el-Kebir would not have been followed by the collapse of the Egyptian army, or the treacherous quiescence of the Egyptian people.

## TELEGRAMS.

LONDON, October 31st.  
THE SOCIALIST MOVEMENT IN FRANCE.  
Confidence is reviving at Lyons. No outbreak has taken place.

THE REORGANIZATION OF THE EGYPTIAN ARMY.

The *Times* in a leading article announces that the British Government disapproves of Baker Pasha's scheme.

LONDON, 1st November.  
FRANCE AND EGYPT.

The French Comptroller-General will not be admitted henceforth to the sittings of the Egyptian Ministry.

LONDON, 2nd November.  
ENGLAND, TURKEY AND EGYPT.

The British Ambassador to Turkey proceeds to Egypt to conduct the negotiations for the settlement of affairs; the Porte objects.

## LOCAL AND GENERAL.

THE *Mercury* bears that Tso Tsung-t'ang has sent a dispatch to Shanghai asking the Consuls to take away the telegraph wires, as these things are not permitted in China.

WE are requested to state that the evening service in St. John's Cathedral will begin at a quarter to six to-morrow, and during the winter months, instead of five o'clock as in summer.

WE hear that Mr. Horspool, Chief Inspector of Police, has been appointed clerk and accountant to the Government Fire Brigade, in place of Mr. Parker, who is about to proceed home on twelve months' leave of absence.

No telegrams of to-day's Shanghai Races had come to hand when we went to press. The Llama Miao Stakes was won by Helios, the Mongol Cup by Forest King, the Autumn Cup by Strathmore, and the Sycee Stakes by Rialto.

WE are informed by the acting General Manager of the E. E. A. & C. Telegraph Company that a telegram received from the Manila Observatory at 12.20 P.M. to-day, states that another storm is raging to the S.E. of Manila, near to the coast. The storm is moving very slowly, and its direction appears to be to the W. & N.

A MISCREANT, a servant, who had the conscience to steal a fiddle from the hand of a poor blind Chinawoman yesterday, the instrument constituting her means of livelihood, was sent to six months' hard labour this morning by Captain Thomsett, who expressed his regret that he could not punish the fellow more severely.

THE Chinese steward of the steamship *Amoy*, aged 22 years, was found dead in his berth on board this morning, appearances pointing to opium having been the destroying agent. Foam was issuing from the deceased's mouth, and opium was found in a cup in the room, suspended on the wall behind a picture. The body was sent to the Civil Hospital, where an inquest has been ordered for this afternoon.

MILITARY critics assert that the Egyptian campaign has demonstrated the vast superiority of the shrapnel over the Krupp percussion shells. The English fired without haste, as the consumption of ammunition by rifles averaged eight rounds per man. The British soldiers showed great kindness to the wounded Egyptians. Many gave away their water bottles, which, under such a sun, were a prime necessity for their own use. The prisoners all expected instant death.

THE following is the disposition of the vessels forming the China squadron. *Iron Duke*, *Cleopatra*, *Champion* and *Sheldrake*, at Shanghai. *Moorhen* and *Daring* at Yokohama. *Zephyr* and *Albatross* at Chefoo. *Flying Fish* and *Mangle* surveying at Korea. *Pegasus* and *Fly* at Singapore. *Lily* en route for Hongkong. *Foxhound*, *Kestrel* and *Victor Emmanuel* at Hongkong. *Wivern*, *Midge*, *Esch* and *Towed*, in reserve at Hongkong. *Swift* and *Vigilant* at Shanghai. *Linnet* and *Audacious* en route for Singapore. *Encounter* en route for Hongkong. *Curacao* at Nagasaki.

ABOUT half past 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon a cry of "steal thing" was raised in Queen's Road, a Chinaman having been eased of his watch by a hawk, who was making off as fast as his legs would carry him. Three Chinese constables hearing the cry and seeing the hawk make tracks, started in hot pursuit of him, and after an exciting chase up Aberdeen Street, into Gage Street, and down Peel Street, the man was eventually overhauled in Gilman's Bazaar, one of the lukongs succeeding in grasping him by the pigtail, which he held with one hand, while he pressed his head downward with the other to prevent his turning upon him. Police Constable Eusebio, No. 99, one of the last draft from home, happening to be walking in plain clothes near the scene of the occurrence, came up while the hawk was in the lukong's grip, and clasped the former, in front, round the arms and body to prevent his escape. While doing so, the hawk managed to get one of his arms partially free, and, with a dagger which he had concealed in his sleeve, stabbed Eusebio in the right breast, near the nipple. Eusebio fell to the ground on receiving the stab, blood issuing from the wound, but quickly recovered himself and proceeded to the Central Station with the prisoner and the Chinese constables, whence Mr. Horspool, Chief Inspector, sent him to the Civil Hospital. The wound, so far as we can learn, is not a dangerous one, but the hawk is doubtless not to be blamed for that. He was brought up before Captain Thomsett this morning, when the case was remanded for a week, Eusebio being still in hospital. The prisoner is a strongly built Chinaman, with a villainous cast of countenance, and has seven previous convictions against him for larceny from the person, and being in possession of housebreaking implements, &c. He was sentenced to five years' penal servitude in 1878, and did six months' hard labor in February last. We trust he will get a dose this time that will preclude his again preying on society for a great many years.

THE dead body of a newly born male infant (Chinese), in an advanced stage of decomposition, was found floating in the harbour this morning, and was consigned to mother earth. Von Stolberg writes:—

"Mother earth she gathers all  
Into her bosom great and small.  
We should not look into her face,  
We should not shrink from her embrace."

We emphatically dissent from the Von's ruling, as we should decidedly shrink from her cold, repellent embrace though we were allowed to look ever so earnestly into her uninviting "phizog."

It will be observed from an Indian telegram published in another column, that Sir Julian Pauncefote has been appointed Permanent Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs, in place of the late Lord Tenterden. Considering the experience Sir Julian has already had in the Foreign Office, this appointment is a most sensible act on the part of the Government, and will, no doubt, give general satisfaction. Our Shanghai contemporaries, who confidently predicted a short time ago that Sir Julian Pauncefote would succeed Sir Thomas Wade at Peking, were evidently only trying their hands at political speculation.

As an addendum to the *captioned* telegram announcing the victory of White Knight in the Shanghai St. Leger, last night's *China Mail* says:—"A most popular win, as this is the first St. Leger won by Mr. Henry in Shanghai." With regard to this, we would like to ask our enterprising evening contemporary two simple questions. They are—where was the information obtained that the win was "a most popular" one? and—in what other part of the world has Mr. Henry won a St. Leger? We consider it probable that the success of such a thorough sportsman as Mr. Henry would be popular, but we are also positively certain that the *China Mail* did not receive a telegram from Shanghai stating that such was actually the case.

A SEAMAN named Thomson, belonging to the *Mary Stewart*, appeared at the Police Court this morning before Captain Thomsett, who had sent for him in consequence of a complaint made against him yesterday by the captain of the ship. Captain Thomsett, addressing the man, told him the captain had complained of his making himself very disagreeable, quarrelling with everybody on board, and that when the Doctor wanted to cut his bad finger, he would not allow him. (One of the man's fingers is much swollen, suppurating being in progress).—Thomson was proceeding to say that the captain had made some agreement with the Doctor to his (Thomson's) disadvantage, when Captain Thomsett interrupted, and told him it was all nonsense, that he knew Dr. Stockwell, who would not make any such agreement. He ordered Thomson to go on board his ship, and warned him that if he gave any more trouble he would be brought before the Court as a prisoner.

## SHANGHAI.

His Excellency Count de Luca, Italian Minister, arrived here from Tientsin this afternoon by the *Fungshan*.

A Patent slip, capable of taking cargo boats and yachts of 10 tons burthen is about to be built at Pootung by Mr. J. F. Mitchell.

Mr. L. C. Hopkins, a second class assistant, has been sent to Ningpo to take charge of the British consulate there, till the arrival of Mr. Cooper, now on his way out.

We have been shown the plans and a model of a new mode of defensive armament for ships of war, the invention of Mr. J. W. Marsh of Shanghai. It is claimed for the invention, that it not only affords greater shot resisting power, in the proportion of 3 to 1, as compared with armoured plates at present in existence, but also affords greater buoyancy to the ship. This new method can be applied to all classes of ships, whether building or already built. The invention is being registered by Mr. Marsh at the United States Consulate here.

A collision, although not of a very serious nature, occurred on the river this morning between five and six o'clock. It appears that the *Seewoo* came up the river about that time, on a strong flood tide, and in swinging round, got across the bows of the steamer *Massalia*, anchored off the Old Dock. The damage to the latter steamer was very slight, but the *Seewoo* was not so fortunate, as she had four or five plates stove in and one of her frames broken, on the port side, and the rails considerably smashed up. It is fortunate that all the damage done is above the water line.

Quite a number of house boats are being got ready for up-country trips by those who do not care to attend the Races. A gentleman lately returned from the country states that just before he got to the Tai-hu, or as it is called by foreigners, the Tai-hu lake, a mandarin boarded his boat and stated that there were pirates on the lake and advised him not to proceed. The foreigner did not pay much attention to this, but he had to turn back, as he could not get his boat under one of the bridges. Of course, there is more than one way to the Tai-hu. Game is plentiful in the vicinity of the lake.

Acting Chief Justice Hannen delivered judgment this afternoon in the three actions arising out of the collision between the P. & O. steamer *Pekin*, the sailing vessel *Halite E. Tapley*, and the tug-boat *Ewa*. The case was only concluded yesterday, and the judgment was not written. Owing to its length, we are unable to transcribe our shorthand notes in time for this evening's paper, but a verbatim report of his Lordship's speech, officially revised, will appear in to-morrow's *Courier*. The *Pekin* is held solely to blame for the collision, no blame what being attributed to either the *Halite E. Tapley* or *Ewa*. His Lordship only allowed one set of costs against the *Pekin* from the time that the separate actions instituted by the *Ewa* and *Halite E. Tapley* were consolidated.—*Courier*.

Li Hung-chang has ordered 25 new Krupp guns for Kirin. They are to be of steel of the finest quality, on account of the severe cold there during the winter.

Tso Tsung-t'ang is sick. He wants to resign his office. The Emperor reprimanded Peng Yulin and the officials who petitioned against him, but still he insists upon resigning, we hear, to retire into private life.

Thirty-three griffins were shipped from the North a few days ago by the *Neuchuang*; they had a very rough passage, and thirteen of them died. Those that were landed arrived very much injured, and one died after landing. Fifty-one more came per *Chinking* yesterday. One of them was for Mr. Bill, and whilst he was being lifted up by the slings, he was allowed to fall down again into the hold; he broke his leg and had to be shot. Eighteen of them will be put up to auction to-morrow morning at 8.15 at Loong-tet.

We regret to have to announce the death of Mr. W. T. Milley, manager of our printing office. He was a native of Newfoundland; he

came out to China some 12 years ago, and has been in the employment of various newspaper offices in Shanghai ever since; first in the *Shanghai Courier* office, when it was conducted by the late Mr. Lang; then in the *North China Herald* office. In May 1880, he became manager of this office and we feel the loss of a valuable and conscientious workman, who carefully watched the interests of his employers, and thoroughly understood his business. He had long been in failing health, and his death was not unexpected. He leaves a wife and three children to mourn his loss; they are now on their way out from England.—*Mercury*.

## CHEFOO.

24th October, 1882.  
Admiral Ting and Captain Claysen arrived from Corea in the Chinese gunboat *Yang Wei* on the 18th inst.; the former left to-day via Port Arthur for Tientsin; the latter took command of the training ship *Wei Yuen*.

After several days of rather warm weather with light southerly winds, a strong N.W. gale set in on the 12th, which only abated yesterday. Three sailing vessels put in here in distress; the British bark *Queen of India* from Shanghai, for Newchwang, with loss of sails; German bark *Talte* from Hongkong for Newchwang, with loss of sails and other damage; and German bark *Alma*, from Newchwang for Hongkong, leaky.

The British bark *Rachel*, from Amoy for Newchwang, anchored under the bluff, wind-bound.

No casualties happened to the shipping during the gale; part of the Customs Jetty broke down, washed away by the heavy sea; the beacon on the Fairway rock has also been washed away.

Men-of-war in port.—British *Albatross*; Chinese *Wei Yuen*, sailing vessels 17.

During the gale the thermometer has been down to 44°.

The British s.s. *Neuchuang*, from Tientsin for this port, encountered the full force of the gale and had her anchor in lat. 37° 48' N. and longitude 120° 03' E.; she saw two sailing vessels, far to leeward, in a very dangerous position, during the very strength of the gale; no further reports have yet been received about them.

According to news from Corea, all seems to be quiet there; General Wu has taken again command of the Chinese troops which are encamped in the vicinity of Seoul.—*Mercury*.

## [FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

28th October.  
Since my last two more sailing vessels put in here in distress, the German bark *Peter*, leaky, having experienced the full strength of the gale of 21st instant, and having collided with a junk off the bluff; and the Siamese bark *Tay-wat*, with loss of sails; both vessels are bound for Newchwang.

The German bark *Minna* discharged part of her cargo, and the *Peter* all her cargo, enabling the surveyor to overhaul them properly.

An entertainment was given last night in the Seamen's Hall by the men of H.M.S. *Albatross*, which turned out quite a success.

The weather has been unsettled during the last days, and another northerly gale is to be expected.

The only man-of-war in port is the *Albatross*; she will leave next week.

From Corea I have no news to report.

The British s.s. *Edorado* broke her shaft in the river and will be towed to Shanghai by the s.s. *Taku*, which left this morning for Tientsin.

The Chefoo Road Lotteries were drawn on the 16th inst.; the Compradore of one of the firms here was the winner of the first prize \$500.—*Mercury*.

## TIENTSIN.

20th October, 1882.  
During the last few days owing to the continual downpour of rain the ground was not in condition for training, but now with a N.E. wind and sunshine the course will by Monday be in good order to resume training.

Tourists and globe trotters seem still lingering about this northern region, passing and re-passing between here and Peking, and the Globe Hotel has at least a dozen rooms engaged by travellers.

A new branch of industry, or enterprise, has taken form here in the shape of a Dispensary, and the proprietors have designated it the "Tientsin Dispensary." It is situated in the Tso-tse-ling, a very neat and concise building, and well stocked with drugs, chemicals, patent medicine, and photographic pencils, as well as European medicine prepared for the Chinese, and with the directions in Chinese characters. This new institution will be hailed with delight and welcomed not only by the native element, but by all classes of the European community, and we trust such a boon will be well supported. The proprietors are Messrs. Mactavish & Lehmann, of No. 1, The Bund, Shanghai.—*Mercury*.

## COLLISION ON THE YANGTSE.

## THE "HANYANG" SUNK.

The *Kiangkwan* arrived yesterday and reported a collision on the Yangtze, yesterday morning, between the British steamer *Hanyang*, Captain Fox, 404 tons, one of Mr. McElin's steamers, and the American launch *Amie*, Captain Turner, 150 tons. The *Amie* cleared at Shanghai on the 25th instant for Hankow, and the *Hanyang* from Hankow left Chinkiang on Saturday night, at about 8 o'clock, bound to Shanghai, and was expected here yesterday. The collision took place at about 3 a.m. It was moonlight, but the sky was overcast, making it difficult to see clearly at times. Some twelve or thirteen miles above the North Tree and further up the river is Kluhsan Point Beacon, on the north side of the river, Kluhsan Point itself, where the light was formerly put up, being on the south side of the river, but on account of the banks shifting the light had to be shifted also. By day, a ball surmounts the beacon pole, but at night a white lamp is hoisted in addition to the ball, which is a fixture. Abreast of Kluhsan Beacon, is King Island about a mile distant. To the westward is a sand bank, but there is plenty of water, 13 fathoms being marked on the chart in some places. The *Hanyang* reached the vicinity of the Beacon, where the launch was at anchor, perhaps within a mile off, when the accident occurred. The *Hanyang* had her lights burning. The launch's anchor light was up also, but reported burning dimly. How the accident happened, we have been unable to ascertain, but the two vessels came into collision, the bow of the launch coming into contact with the port side of the steamer below the after cargo port, and the anchor of the launch made a hole in the *Hanyang*'s side, below the water line. As the launch was deeply laden, the hole could not be stopped. The *Hanyang* immediately commenced to fill. Directly after the accident, Captain Fox appears to have steered for the North bank of the river and beached her—or attempted to do so—about two miles above Kluhsan Beacon. While he was trying to do this, the *Kiangkwan*, Captain Bassett, from Hankow, came in sight. Captain Fox made signals of distress, and these were seen by the *Kiangkwan*. Captain Bassett steamed as close as he could and anchored, and sent off three boats. Before this had been done, Captain Fox had lowered one of his boats and landed as many of his passengers as it was able in the short time he had at his disposal, and while the *Kiangkwan*'s three boats were approaching, he

succeeded in lowering his other boat. In the meantime, the *Hanyang* was sinking rapidly, her stern going down and her bow tilting up. Before this, Captain Fox had got out an anchor to prevent the ship slipping into deep water. On the chart is marked four fathoms of water, but outside that spot it is much deeper, so that it is probable the *Hanyang* has slipped off the bank and disappeared in deep water. The *Kiangkwan*'s boats took off the wreck a number of Chinese, including the *Hanyang*'s second compradore, the compradore's men, and some of the native passengers.

We are glad to learn that notwithstanding the hour at which the collision occurred, no lives are known to have been lost. Captain Fox and his officers were perfectly cool and collected, and their orders were carried out without confusion. Besides Capt. James Fox, there were on board Mr. R. C. Weeks, Chief Officer, Mr. T. Gilbert, Chief Engineer, Mr. G. Thurlie, and officer, Mr. P. Orlan, second engineer, and the crew, including native pilots, compradores, and their tally men, numbering about 40 in all. There was also a foreign passenger on board. Captain Fox, finding the vessel rapidly sinking, had to abandon the ship, and he landed with everybody, except those taken off by the *Kiangkwan*'s boats—on the North side of the river nearest the wreck. The *Hanyang* then sank, all that remained visible being the Captain's cabin on the upper deck, her masts and part of her funnel. She heeled over before going down and then straightened up again, but the water was much deeper at her stern than forward and as she now lies, her masts are inclined at an angle of about 45 degrees towards the stern.

The *Kiangkwan* stayed by the wreck about an hour, and then turned round and went to see if she could render any assistance to the launch. Her Captain said he did not want any help and that the vessel was only making a little water. His head gear, however, was carried away by the collision. We learn that the *Hanyang*'s papers were saved and put on board the *Kiangkwan*.

The *Kiangkwan*, on finding that she could render no further assistance, proceeded on her voyage and arrived here yesterday at noon. We append her report as follows:—

Sunday, 29th Oct., at 3.30 a.m. off Kluhsan Point, made out a steamer ahead, burning a blue light. She appeared to be ashore on the steep left bank with her bow high out of the water. Rounded to close under, her stern and anchored, sent away two life-boats and pig, each in command of an officer. The boats in a few trips brought back all the passengers, 35 in number. The steamer proved to be the *Hanyang*, which 20 minutes before had collided with a launch. The steamer appeared to be gradually sliding off the steep bank, and about four o'clock only the Pilot-house was above water. The *Kiangkwan* then proceeded to the launch about five miles above, and sent her two boats *Amie* and *Amie* bound up the river; she had her bowsprit, catheads, etc., and was making a little water. Captain Fox and his crew had left his steamer in their boats. We supplied him with provisions to camp on the opposite shore. No lives are supposed to be lost. The sky was cloudy and there was scarcely any wind. At 4.40 a.m. str. *Kiangkwan* proceeded on her voyage.

It will be remembered that the *Hanyang* was sunk in collision with the *Kungwo* on the 19th of November 1880. As the *Kungwo* was found to blame, the owners paid Mr. McElin some £10,000 as compensation. We learn that the *Hanyang* was partially insured this time.

Captain Fox and Mr. Gilbert arrived by the *Wuhu* at noon to-day from the wreck. They report that the *Hanyang* has broken up and disappeared. She had been beached abreast of the Kluhsan Beacon, but she slid into deep water and sank, her masts and hulls coming up as the steamer went down. The strong ebb tide broke her up and she has disappeared altogether.—*Courier*.

## THE INDIAN MAIL.

We take the following telegraphic items from the Calcutta *Indian Daily News* received by the steamship *Arratoon Ahar*, Captain A. B. MacTavish, which arrived in harbour this morning:—

CONSTANTINOPLE, September 24th.  
Turkey having conceded all points to Greece respecting the frontier dispute, the conference proposed by Russia has therefore been abandoned.

Considerable agitation exists at Mecca, although order has been restored.

The Grand Sheriff has been deposed and imprisoned.

September 25th.  
Abdullah Daoud, the brother of the Sheriff of Mecca, who was murdered some months ago, has been appointed Grand Sheriff of Mecca.

LONDON, September 30th.  
Official accounts of the explosion at Cairo attribute it to the accidental burning of a shell caused by the concussion of the trucks whilst shunting.

Ten days' rations and one hundred trucks of military stores have been burnt.

Five men were killed and twenty wounded. The *Times* publishes a paragraph, stating that Admiral Seymour is disinclined to accept the peerage offered to him.

The *Times*, in a leading article this morning, announces that it has been decided to retain 12,000 British troops in Egypt.

September 30th.  
Rioting against the Jews has taken place at Fressburg, and martial law has been proclaimed.

LONDON, October 31st.  
The Review at Cairo yesterday was a great success.

The troops took two hours dealing past. The natives were much impressed with the sight.

The Indian troops will leave Egypt immediately. The Guards leave on 30th October.

Eight Arabs have been arrested for extending the fire caused by the late explosion.

The Khedive and Admiral Seymour have been appointed by the Sultan the second highest grade of the order of the Osmanieh.

General Aude returns to England to advise the Government respecting the details of the temporary British occupation of Egypt.



LONDON, October 5th.

At a Conservative meeting held at Glasgow, Sir Stafford Northcote made a speech in which he said the war in Egypt was unnecessary, and therefore unjustifiable, and was due to Mr. Gladstone's dawning policy at the outset of the Egyptian difficulty. He admitted that the success to our arms had placed a liberal Government on the top of the wave of popularity, but anticipated that a great reaction would set in when their policy came to be discussed.

The Standard publishes a telegram from Vienna stating that the British Government has promised to permit the Khedive to recruit in India for his Gendarmes, provided it be offered by British officers.

LONDON, October 5th.

The 20th and 29th Bengal Infantry will embark on board the *Straths* at Suez to-day for India.

General Macpherson and Staff embark on the 14th instant.

The embarkation of the British troops for Home commenced to-day, and will go on continuously until completed.

The British troops at Cairo will parade to-day for the purpose of saluting the holy carpet previous to its leaving for Mecca.

General Dornier has replaced Sir John Adye during the latter's absence in England.

October 7th.

The *Gazette* publishes a despatch of Sir Garnet Wolseley describing the capture of Tel-el-Kebir. In it Sir Garnet specially commends the conduct of our young troops.

Our total loss is put down at 459 men.

The 63rd and 72nd Regiments have been transferred from the Indian to the British Military establishment.

Sir Julian Pauncefote has been appointed permanent Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, vice Lord Tenterden, deceased.

October 8th.

There is a revival of agrarian murders, and attempts to murder, in the West of Ireland.

General Drury-Lowe and staff have left Egypt for home.

The *Irish World*, published at New York, has closed a fund opened on behalf of the Land League, which it declares to be defunct.

October 9th.

Generals Willis and Hamley are under orders to embark for England.

Sir A. Alison will command at Cairo.

The increased pay which was granted to the Egyptian officers by the Khedive under terrorism during the crisis which preceded the rebellion, has been formally revoked.

Fanaticism has been revived at Tanta and in the interior.

The Notables have sent a petition praying for the retention of the British troops.

ALLAHABAD, October 10th.

A special telegram to the Pioneer from Cairo, dated October 9th, states that political changes are imminent.

An agitation among the members of the Chamber of Notables declares for independence under the protection of England.

The Control has been abolished, but the powers of the commission on the public debt are enlarged.

An English Under-Secretary is to be appointed to each department of the Government.

Executions of men implicated in the massacre of Europeans have taken place.

The last detachment of the Indian troops left.

LONDON, October 10th.

The British troops are rapidly leaving Egypt.

The committee of enquiry into the Alexandria massacres has commenced its sittings.

It is understood that the British Government has formed no proposals respecting Egypt, but that the powers are being sounded as to a future settlement.

ROME, October 9th.

The President of the Italian Ministry, in a speech made to his constituents to-day, laid great stress on the friendly relations which, he said, existed between Italy, France, and England.

The Porte considers Lord Dufferin's Note regarding the withdrawal of the British troops from Egypt too vague.

Pioneer's special, dated London 11th.—Surgeon General Maclean publishes a Defence of the Medical Department in Egypt.

Any irregularities were due to a sudden shifting of the base.

The *Times* acquits the department, but insists upon the enquiry as to who were culpable.

The sick and wounded who have returned complain of scarcity and badness of the rations and brutal treatment on board the *Malabar*, and other transports.

An inquiry will probably be held.

Baker Pasha requires a year to reorganise the Egyptian Army, and deprecates the previous withdrawal of the British troops. Complaints are made by the Government about the delay of the settlement.

LONDON, October 13th.

Lord Northbrook, speaking at Liverpool yesterday, expressed great satisfaction at the evidence of sympathy shown by Mussulmans in India with the British policy in Egypt.

His Lordship said that the victories obtained by the British arms had not changed the policy of the Government. Annexation or exclusive dominion was not desired, and his Lordship stated his belief that the great powers felt confidence in the unselfish intentions of the British Government.

Sir A. Alison has been appointed to the command of the army of occupation in Egypt.

Sir Garnet Wolseley leaves for England on the 20th instant.

The papers on the Channel Tunnel scheme have been published, and show that the military opinions, with the exception of those expressed by Sir John Adye, have decided against its being carried into effect.

The *Times* publishes a scheme for a fresh water ship-Canal from Alexandria to Cairo and thence to Suez.

It would be available for irrigation, and is estimated to cost ten millions pounds.

## MAILS EXPECTED.

## THE FRENCH MAIL.

The Messageries Maritimes Company's steamer *Stirling* left Saigon for Hongkong at 4 a.m. on the 2nd instant, and may be expected here on the 5th.

## THE AMERICAN MAIL.

The O. and O. steamer *Belgia*, with the next American mail, left San Francisco on the 10th ultimo, and is due here about the 8th instant.

The P.M. steamer *City of Peking*, with the succeeding American mail, left San Francisco on the 21st ultimo, and may be expected here on or about the 19th instant.

## STEAMERS EXPECTED.

The O. S. S. Co.'s steamer *Nestor*, from Liverpool, left Singapore on the 30th ultimo, and is looked for here on or about the 6th instant.

The steamer *Breconshire* left Singapore on the 31st ultimo, and is due here on or about the 6th instant.

The steamer *Gordon Castle* left Singapore on the 31st ultimo, and is due here on or about the 7th instant.

The N. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer *Alph*, left Batavia on the 1st instant, and may be expected here on or about the 16th.

## THE GAMBLER'S WIFE.

BY IMPRIMATUR.

"What new beauty have we here, Carl?" I asked, taking a small colored picture from among the mass of papers, pamphlets, wrapping paper, etc., that covered the table and floor of the library and which would have told plainly enough to all acquaintances that Carl was at home once more, after this, his longest ramble in foreign lands, without the corroborating testimony of cigar smoke, or the lounging figure in the old rocking-chair.

For this brother of mine never spent over six months of the year in the beautiful country home of his childhood, giving the other six to whatever people or people promised most entertainment on short notice. The last three months had been spent in Paris, so I conjectured the little gem of art I held in my hand was a French beauty; the pure outlines and exquisite complexion looking most like as they smiled up at me from the tinted card. But notwithstanding the great beauty of contour and feature, there was a frightened, almost hunted look in the dark eyes that told of tragedy, or at least anticipated it.

"Who is she, Carl? The eyes affect me strangely, with their wild, frightened look. There is a reign of terror in their equal to the one her ancestors passed through. I almost see the shadow of the guillotine in their woe-filled depths." "Let me see; all my little sister, may you never know so hard a fate as this poor girl encountered and succumbed to. No, she is not French—a Russian—but married to a Frenchman." And Carl took the picture from my hand and placed it on a small easel above his desk. "I will tell you about her, Louie, if you have an hour, and I will tell why I told you."

"It was while Tom Barnes was with me last June, and when we left Versailles for Paris that I first saw Madame Littere—though I think the name an assumed one. We had to run to prevent being left, I remember, and Barnes, out of humor because of it, plunged his face into his book, and left me to my own resources."

"As soon as I was comfortably settled in, as usual, began scrutinizing my travelling companions, and to try to imagine who and what they were. There were four besides 'ourselves' in the carriage. One a quiet, middle-aged Englishman, who was soon asleep in his corner. The two who sat next myself were evidently husband and wife, though he paid her none of the attention and politeness usually accorded in public, even if dispensed with privately. He was a pale, quiet man of twenty-five, perhaps, richly but quietly dressed, and seemingly taking no notice of any one around him. The wife, too, was pale, and much as she looks there in that little picture. Her dress though simple was perfect, and evidently the production of some first rate artist. Her whole style proclaimed her at once to belong to the higher order of society."

"She seemed to be suffering, and frequently put her hand to her forehead; and I observed upon the delicately-formed, ungloved hand a costly diamond. It was a beauty; and I enjoyed looking at the flashing gems as she caressed a small English dog that often looked up at her with affectionate recognition."

"The other passenger I could not make out at all. He was elderly, commonly dressed, and with scant gray hair and heavy whiskers. His piercing eyes were frequently placed on the silent young married couple, and then he seemed as utterly oblivious of them as they of him. What was his nationality? Was he with them or a stranger like myself? I could not tell. And the more I looked the more uncertain I became. I thought, too, there seemed an effort at disguise. He kept his face averted all he could, consistent with his watchfulness of the quiet young husband that he at times eyed so very persistently."

"We sped along over the beautiful road, each absorbed in his own reflections, broken only by an occasional low sigh from the lady, and soon arrived at our destination. The train stopped, and as none of my companions showed any disposition to move first, I aroused Barnes from the depths of his rapture and we left the carriage."

"Dinner over, we went to the theatre, and afterward, by the persuasion of a friend, to a private gambling house. I was greatly surprised on entering, to see my elderly travelling companion seated at the table, his eyes and manner keen as ever, and deep in a game of *rouge et noir*. It was early yet, and very few people were present; but every sound was hushed, and the game went on in dead silence, broken only by the voice of the dealer calling the result of the game, and the rattling of the gold as it was raked from one to another. The old man seemed in luck for the time being, and won every game. I thought a gleam of satisfaction shone over his face as the door opened and our other travelling acquaintance from Versailles—the quiet, careless husband—entered and sat down to play."

"I did not play that night, and my whole attention was given to those two. The young man lost from the first deal. Roulette after roulette was swept from the table by his watchful old opponent; but still he played on. The large sums he lost, and his pale, excited face, deeply interested me, and I stayed on and watched him until late at night, when he left the room, his last Napoleon gone."

"After supping at a coffee-house I went back to my room at the hotel, but for some cause could not sleep. The heat was oppressive and my room small; besides, the game I had been watching had excited me strangely, and I only fell into a troubled sleep near morning."

"I was awakened about daylight by voices in the adjoining room—those of a man and woman, and I saw the man's face, pale and pleading, and the woman's face, pale and pleading. I could hear enough to understand that she was refusing him some request, for his tones became loud and threatening, and at last I heard him say: 'If you refuse me, you seal my ruin and your own. I have no more gold—and I must have the diamonds to retrieve myself.'"

"Hysterical sobs were the only answer he received, and he continued: 'Something tells me I shall win to-night, and I must have the ring.'"

"Never, Charles! I cannot give it up. It is all I have left. It was my mother's, and I will not let it leave me."

"The man's voice was so choked with passion that his words were inarticulate, but with a burst of wild anger he left, slamming the door after him. The woman's sobs became lower, her crying ceased, and I fell into another nap, not waking until next ten."

"I saw neither of my gambling acquaintances that day, and the night found me again in Monsieur Carlo's rooms. The old man was again on hand—not satisfied, I thought, with his winnings of the night before—and again I saw a gleam of satisfaction cross his face as his victim of the previous evening came in and got ready to play."

"Make your game—the game is made up; I cried the dealer, and was about to deal the cards when the young man who had just entered called out in a loud voice: 'Fifty Napoleons upon the red!'"

"Seeing he placed no money upon the table, the croupier placed a moment, then said: 'Sir, you must stake the money.'"

"The gambler started and turned paler than ever, a long, shuddering sigh broke from him as he felt first in one pocket, then in another, and finally grasped his hat and fled from the room."

"The playing went on for a while longer, and then one by one they went out, leaving only the attendant, the old keen-eyed gambler, and myself present. Something—an undefinable feeling of interest in the unhappy young man who had left

the house in such despair a short time before—held me there. I must see if he returned."

"Suddenly the door opened and he ran in, as if fleeing for his life. I shall never forget that sight, Louie. His face was ghastly, his dress disordered, and he trembled as though with ague. As he rushed up to the table, in the strong glare of the lights I saw great drops of perspiration standing on his brow. He thrust his hand in his pocket and tossed a ring down before his opponent."

"There! it is worth ten thousand francs. Now cover my stakes," he cried.

"I instantly recognized the beautiful diamond as the one his wife had worn in the cars, and the conversation I had heard that morning came back to my memory, and I knew my fellow travellers were the man and woman I had heard disputing in the early morning hours. But he had succeeded in overcoming her determination, for he had the ring, and my heart ached for the poor wife as I wondered how he had obtained it."

"Red! I bet on the red," again shouted the young man, and in a moment the croupier called: 'Black wins!' and the ring was no longer his."

"With a wild cry the wretched loser fled from the house; and completely unmanned by what I had seen, I returned to my hotel, hoping the young man would soon follow me."

"I found them all—travellers, proprietor and servants, wild with excitement over the murder of the beautiful Russian lady. An hour before her maid had gone to her room and found her deluged in blood from a wound in her head, and dead. The husband had been in her apartment and the bed where she lay. Her exquisite face was fairer than in life, for it had lost the unhappy look, and seemed at peace. As I turned to leave the room I saw this picture among a heap of things turned out of a man's travelling case, and appropriated it. Probably the husband had tossed it there in his search for some valuables to risk at the gaming table."

"The miserable man took his life before he was apprehended for his crime; and the old gambler who, first in one disguise, then in another, had followed the easily duped victim from city to city and won many thousands from him, left Paris before the husband and wife were carried to their last resting place in the beautiful burying-ground where his forefathers slept."

"Louie, this is why I refused to play, even with Howard, last evening. I have never touched cards since, and I never can again."

## HONGKONG TEMPERATURE.

(FROM MISS FALCONER &amp; CO.'S REGISTER.)

YESTERDAY.

Barometer—1 P.M. 30.174

Barometer—4 P.M. 30.156

Thermometer—1 P.M. 74

Thermometer—4 P.M. 73

Thermometer—1 P.M. (Wet bulb) 68

Thermometer—4 P.M. (Wet bulb) 65

Thermometer—1 P.M. To-day 30.263

Thermometer—4 P.M. To-day 30.263

Thermometer—1 P.M. (Wet bulb) 65

Thermometer—4 P.M. (Wet bulb) 65

Thermometer—1 P.M. Minimum (over night) 68

Thermometer—4 P.M. Minimum (over night) 68

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Thermometer—4 P.M. Minimum (over night) 68

## To-day's

## Advertisements.

## FOR SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE.

(Calling at PORT DARWIN, THURSDAY ISLAND, COOKTOWN, TOWNSVILLE, and BRISBANE. Taking through Cargo for ADELALIDE, all NEW ZEALAND and TASMANIAN PORTS, NEW CALEDONIA and FIJI, via SINGAPORE.)

THE Steamer "HUNGARIAN," Captain Alison, will be despatched as above on TUESDAY, the 28th instant, at FOUR P.M. (For Freight or Passage, apply to GEO. R. STEVENS & Co. Hongkong, 4th November, 1882. [730]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES. FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG, AND SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship "ARRATOON APCAR," Captain A. B. MacTavish, having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the Underigned for Countersignature and to take immediate delivery of their Goods from alongside.



